MYSTERIES OF GAS PRESSURE

IT HAS TO BE CHANGED SEVERAL TIMES A NIGHT,

According to the Demand for Gas-Investigators Suggest That This Figures in People's Gas Bills—Brooklyn Union Gas Co's Tax Schedule Was Too Low.

Arthur W. Staniford, assistant treasurer of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, laid the foundation for an uncomfortable half our on the witness stand when he testified at the lighting investigation yesterday that, although the contract with the city called for only three feet an hour for the street lamps, his company actually furnished more than four feet.

"Isn't this increased amount at the burner due to the increase of pressure?" asked Chief Inquisitor Hughes.

"Partly, but not altogether," said the

witness after a pause. *But at a normal pressure a street lamp is supposed to burn three feet an hour, isn't it?" persisted Mr. Hughes.

"What do you mean by normal pressure?" interposed William N. Dykman, counsel

for the Union company. Before Mr. Hughes could answer the witness said that the street lamps burned over three feet an hour under any circumstances. The company, he said, delivered more gas to each lamp because it was thought that three feet was not a sufficient quantity to furnish adequate light. Mr.

Dykman then took the witness in hand. 'Isn't it a fact that the company's loss through leakage is greatly increased by

excessive pressure?" he asked. "Through kakage and condensation," replied Mr. Staniford, "it also increased the amount consumed by the street lamps,

another loss to the company." "It also increases the gas bills of the private consumers," put in Mr. Hughes. "Now, I'll refute that," exclaimed Mr. Dykman hotly. Then turning to the witness he said: "Does the company make or lose by leakage and condensation?"

'Why, it loses. Seven per cent. of the entire output is lost in this way." "Is there any way in which a consumer can regulate the flow of gas used by him?" *Certainly. He may regulate it at the

meter or by the key on each burner. In either of these ways he can get just what pressure he wants." But how is it in the case of a customer who doesn't know about these things?"

asked Senator Page. "Are we to be charged for consumers ignorance?" said Lawyer Dykman.

"Oh, each consumer could hire an expert engineer to regulate the pressure," retorted Mr. Hughes. The witness said that the pressure was

changed several times each night according to the draft on the mains. When the con-sumption was heaviest the pressure at the

sumption was heaviest the pressure at the works was greatest.

"When you increase the pressure at the works the consumption in houses increases, does it not?"

"Not necessarily. They can cut down the flow either at the meter or the burner."

"Do you notify householders when you are going to change the pressure?"

"We do not."

"Now if the flow was regulated at the

"We do not."

"Now if the flow was regulated at the meter the householder would have to make a change every time you changed your pressure, would he not?"

"No, he could leave his meter on full and regulate his consumption at the burner."

"In case of a boarding house wouldn't the proprietor either have to run from room to room turning the jets up and down or make several trips to the cellar to regulate the flow at the meter?"

"I don't know: but I do know that we

"I don't know; but I do know that we don't have any such trouble in our house."
"You probably do as the rest of us do—pay the bill." said the chief inquisitor.
"Do you pay your bills?" asked Mr. Dyk-

"Yes, I do and I never regulated my meter," retorted Mr. Hughes. "Now I am just finding out why I had to pay so

Mr. Dykmann took the witness in hand again. In answer to his question Mr. Staniford said that an increased pressure at the works did not necessarily mean an increased pressure at the consumers' meters. The draft was so heavy when the maximum was put on that the pressure was actually was put on that the pressure was accurry only normal when the gas entered thehouses. "What then becomes of your theory that increased pressure causes the street lamps to burn more gas?" asked Mr. Hughes. Mr. Staniford said that really he was not

an expert on that side of the gas question. and that probably the engineer of the com-pany could give the information desired. pany could give the information desired.

Mr. Mathewson, counsel for the Consolidated company, said he had a witness on hand that could tell the committee every-thing it desired to know about pressure, but the subject was dropped at this point.

Mr. Staniford testified that the total assets of the Union company, outside of good we and its franchise to do business.

good we and its franchise to do business, were \$3 8,522. The average return on all its sc. rities, stocks and bonds, was a trifle less than 8 per cent. It has 215,549 private consumers, whose bills average \$30 a year. It has nearly 1,300 stockholders, of whom 70 per cent. hold fifty shares or less. It does no electric lighting and holds to stock in early electric lighting and holds. no stock in any electric lighting company.

The witness got into a wrangle with Mr.

Hughes over the amount at which the com-

pany valued its mains and services. In his sworn statement to the State Tax Board Mr. Staniford had put the amount at \$2.990, 000, but he objected to Mr. Hughes carrying it along at that figure when he was making a calculation of the actual amount of money invested in the making of gas. Invested in the making of gas.
"But you swore that it was the amount at which the mains and services could be

reproduced, didn't you?"
"I did, but considering the great amount
of new pavement laid in Brookyln I don't think now that they could

"What is your new figure?"
Mr. Dykman protested at the method of examination. He intimated that Mr. Hughes was trying to distort the witness's answers.
"I don't desire to distort his words,"
said the chief inquisitor, "but I wanta direct
answer to my question." Then he went

at the witness again.
"Was it a true valuation of mains and services that you made to the State board? "I considered it a true valuation at that

No. no, was it true?" thundered Mr. Hughes.
"As I look at the conditions I think the reproduction would cost more."
Then it was not a true valuation?"

prefer to let my answer stand. Later the witness said that the item of mains and services ought to have been about \$4,000,000 instead of \$2,900,000. The \$3,000,000 of debenture bonds issued by the company were exchangeable in stock at par, which meant that the stockholders could exchange a 6 per cent. security for one that pays 10 per cent, without paving any premium. In explaining how the item of real estate carried on the books of the old Brooklyn company at \$400,000 was raised to \$6,000,000 when entered in the books of the Union company. Mr. Staniford said that the water front property alone of the old company was worth more than the last amount. "How do you arrive at that?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"From what I have heard of the value of property in the neighborhood. I know mpany wouldn't sell it for that price. De fou think you have a right to capitalize your right to do business as a corporation?"
"I don't know anything about it."
"But apparently you have capitalized that right."

"It would appear so from the records.

Mr. Dykman jumped in again and helped out the witness. In answer to his questions Mr. Staniford testified that the company was to the State for this paid \$50,000 a year to the State for this right, which capitalized would be \$3,000,000, the amount carried on the company's books. This was aside from the special franchise which has been assessed by the State board at \$12,000,000. at \$12,000,000.

ARCHBISHOPS TO MEET.

Heads of the Cathelle Church in This Country to Gather in Washington. The annual meeting of the Catholic Arch-

bishops of the United States will be held in Washington on May 3. Immediately afterwa d Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia will leave for Rome to pay a visit to the Pope. Mgr. Kennedy, the rector of the American College, will go back with him. They will inform the Pope of the action of the Washington conference, which it is expected will have to do with the condition of the university, social conditions and some unfinished business in regard to secret societies.

Archbishops Ireland, Williams, Moeller, Messmer, Riordan, Quigley and Glennon have not visited Pope Pius X. since he was elected and their departure for Rome, it is reported, will soon be arranged at the convenience of each prelate, as the Pope is said to be specially desirous of making the personal acquaintance of the hierarchy at the earliest possible opportunity. Bishop Donohue also leaves for Rome this month.

It is not improbable that the Vatican Council may be reopened before the end of the year. This was the twentieth General Council of the Church, which began Dec. 8, 1869, and was prorogued on Oct. 29, 1870, on account of the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian War. It was attended by 765 Bishops from all over the world and was the council that proclaimed the infallibility of the Pope.

Much interest has been excited in clerical circles by the publication of a pamphlet with the title "Pius X., His Acts and His Intentions," which is said to have been written by a very important churchman with an extraordinary knowledge of the Curia and a very close acquaintance with the ideas of Pius X.

This brochure outlines some intended reforms. The 300 Italian seminaries may be consolidated into one-sixth of that number. The Bishops are admonished to keep a special vigilance over the younger clergy, and the superiors of the willing the superiors. Council may be reopened before the end

a special vigilance over the younger clergy, and the superiors of the religious orders to exercise the utmost care in the selecting of members.

of members.

In regard to the Bishops themselves the document has some drastic comments upon Bishops who through infirmity or old age have become incapable of performing their duties in person. They should, it intimates, be compelled to give way to other prelates. The pamphlet, although in circulation in Rome for some time, has as yet received no official disclaimer of its authoritative source nor any condemnation of the audaciously frank intimations it makes.

SHOT AT A POLICEMAN.

End of a Night on the Bowery-Nightstick as a Leg Tangler.

Otto Schaefer, 19 years old, of 521 West Fiftieth street, and two other young men stopped at an Italian fruit vender's stand on East Houston street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and helped themselves to some fr. it. When the Italian demanded payment Schaefer, it is alleged, pulled out a revolver and thrust it in the face of the man, who immediately told the young men that they could have all the fruit they wanted.

A citizen pointed out Schaefer on the Bowery to Policeman Archibald McNeil of the Fifth street station and the policeman started to arrest him. The youth sped up the Bowery to Astor place, to Fourth avenue and down toward the Bowery. The policeman is long, lean and a good runner, but the youth held his own. Opposite Cooper Union the young man stopped, pulled out his .22 calibre revolver and fired a shot at his pursuer. The little pellet of lead whistled over the policeman's head, and he threw his nightstick at the legs of the shooter, who had started to run again. The stick got the young man's legs tangled up so that the policeman was able to pounce upon him. Bowery to Policeman Archibald McNeil

him.
Schaefer was taken to the Yorkville
police court and there told Magistrate
Flammer that he and two other young
men had passed the night along the Bower
and Third avenue. He showed no signs
of intoxication. He was held for trial
on the charge of shooting at the cop.

BIDS FOR SCOUT CRUISERS.

River Company's the Lowest-One May Be Fitted With Turbines.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for three scout cruisers of 24 knots speed. In the advertisements for bids the Department asked that two sets of bids be submitted, one in accordance with the Navy Department's plans and specifications, and another according to plans which will provide for turbine engines. The bids were accordingly divided into two classes, Class 1, the Department's plans and specifications; Class 2, plans and specifications with turbine engines.

There were many bids and some of the bidders submitted as many as ten sets of figures. The Fore River Ship Building of figures. The Fore River Snip Building Company had the lowest bid. It offered to build one scout cruiser according to plans and specifications of the Department in thirty months for \$1,629,000, or two in thirty and thirty-one months for \$1,557,000 each. For Class 2, with turbines, the Fore River company bid \$1,540,000 for one vessel or \$1,468,000 each for two, to be completed in thirty-four and thirty-five months.

ve months.
The Union Iron Works bid on Class 1, The Union Iron Works bid on Class 1, one vessel, \$1.689,000, or \$1.680,000 each for two. The Bath IrowWorks of Bath, Me., bid \$1.774,000 for one of the Class 1 specifications or \$1.729,000 each for two. In Class 2, the Bath Company bid \$1.671,000 for one

ship, or \$1,623,000 each for two.

The Fore River company will probably get the contract for two of the vessels, and the Union Iron Works for the other.

Probably one at least, of the cruisers, will be equipped with turbine engines.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The battleship Wisconsin and the destroyers Dale, Decatur and Bainbridge have arrived at Cavite, the supply ship Culgoa at Santo Domingo the supply ship Culgoa at Santo Domingo City, the cruiser Marblehead at Corinto, the cruiser Chicago and the gunboat Ben-nington at Santa Barbara. The gunboat Elcano has sailed from Shiakwan for Shanghai, the battleship Texas and the monitors Arkansas, Florida and Nevada from Key West for Hampton Roads, and the destroyer Truxtun from Pensacola for Monte Cristi.

Army and Navy Orders.

Washington, April 15.—These army orders were issued to-day:
Contract Surgeon William C. Mabry, from Fort Sheridan to bis bome for annulment of contract.
Lieut.-Col. O. E. Wood, to Vancouver Barracks as military secretary of Department of the Columbia. relieving Major Robert K. Evans, who will report to Commanding General of Department of the Columbia.

Second Lieut. Louis R. Dice, artillery corps, from Frity-eighth company, coast artillery, to unassigned list and attached to Eighth company, coast artillery. artillery.
The retirement of Brig.-Gen. John L. Bullis is announced.

These naval orders were issued:
Assistant Surgeon H. M. Toffre. to Naval Museum
if Hyglene and Medical School.
Paymaster H. L. Robins, to the Atlanta.
Passed Assistant Paymaster W. A. Greer, to the Assistant Paymaster G. R. Crapo. from navy yard, Pensacola, to the Chesapeake.

Appeal for Flower and Fruit Guild. The New York branch of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, of which Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt is president, wishes money with which to extend its field of money with which to extend its field of usefulness. Through its secretary, Mrs. Stewart Campbell, an appeal is made for regular contributions of flowers and for subscriptions for the placing of window boxes and permanent vines. Express companies give free transportation to the flowers consigned to the guild. The guild headquasters are at 70 Fifth avenue.

Slaves to Spring Catarrh Liberated By Pe-ru-na.



Pe-ru-na Wards Off Spring Catarrh. | I had tried many other remedies without

as a remedy for catarrh.

"Every spring that dreaded disease will show up in my family and, we always turn instinctively to Peruna to ward it off. It has never yet failed, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending it to my friends."

Takes Pe-ru-na in the Spring. Miss Tillie Marx, 421 14th St., Milwaukee, "I am pleased to endorse Peruna, as I

Mr. James A. Moody, ex-President
Board of Education. Mineral Co., W. Va.,
writes from 314 Mass. Ave. N. E., Washington, D. C., as follows:
"My family have use! Peruna for several years past with excellent results and Itake pleasure in testifying to its superiority as a remedy for catarrh.

I had tried many other remedies without relief.
"I shall take it every spring as a tonic, as I found that it made me much better in every way."

Pe-ru-n1 Gives Strength to Mind and Body.

Hen. Wm. G. Hunter, ex-member North

Hon. Wm. G. Hunter, ex-member North Carolina Legislature, writes from the Census Office Building, Washington, D. C., The greatest family medicine ever discovered, in my opinion, which comes from experience as well as observation, is Pe-

kind is a bad cold. Peruna drives it out of doors, wards off catarrh, invigorates and gives fresh strength to mind and body. "I give Peruna my unqualified endorse-ment." found it very efficient in ridding my system of a severe cold and catarrhal trouble, after

Restored to Health by Pe-ru-na, Miss Margaret Phelps, 4 W. 4th St., incinnati. O., Orator Friday Chautauqua

> "A few months ago I caught a cold from tting my feet wet and being exposed to e weather. This cold settled on my lungs and caused them to be sore and irritated. My breath was bad, my appetite poor, and my general

condition run down.
"So much had been told me of the merits
of Perua that I began taking it and am
pleased to say that in a very short time
I was restored to perfect health and
strength, my lungs healed, my system toned
up, and altogether I was in a much better
condition than I was before."

If you suffer from spring lassitude, do not neglect it. Take Peruna at

SAY SUPREME COURT ERRED.

PETITION FOR A REHEARING IN A MINING CASE.

The Nearly 100 Petitioners Say the Judges' Decision Overthrows Settled Principles of Mining Law and Is Opposed to Previous Decisions of the Court.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—One of the most remarkable petitions, from a legal point least, ever presented to the Supreme Court of the United States is now before | and the members of the new Panama Canal that body for consideration. Its uniqueness | Commission. fied in a given case, this contains the signatures of nearly 100 corporations and an equal number of prominent business men, all interested not in the case at bar, but in the principles laid down therein.

The petition on its 'ce is a formal one, asking the court for a rehearing in the long fought controversy between the Creede and Cripple Creek Mining and Milling Company and the Uinta Tunnel. Mining and Transportation Company, which involved the possession of a lode of rich gold ore in the Cripple Creek district, Col., and Supreme Court in favor of the last named corporation. The decision, reached after wo and a half months of considera-

two and a half months of consideration was by a divided bench, but it none the less upset several long established principles of mining law. Referring to the decision, the petition says:

The more the decision of the court has come to be understood by the mining community in general the more far reaching it has been found to be, and the more convinced are we that it has overthrown so many settled principles of mining law, has thrown such doubt on the sanctity of mining patents as to render insecure thousands of mining titles and threatens in many aspects the very existence of mining itself in many localities. So tremendous, indeed, seems to be the effect of the decision that we believe this court will once more consider the questions involved, and we are satisfied that if it will but do so, it will frankly acknowledge any imistakes made in the decision and withdraw the same. It is in this belief and for these reasons that we have filed and now propose to urge our petition for a rehearing. draw the same. It is in this belief and for these reasons that we have filed and now propose to urge our petition for a rehearing. In the opinion promulgated in this case, the court has held: (1) That a valid location, before the owner applies for patent only gives the locator title to the surface, and leaves the ground underneath the surface open for exploration and discovery (2), that when a patent has been obtained it does not relate back to the inception of the record title of the locator, but only to his application for patent; and (3) that the owners of a tunnel running through a lode claim do not have to adverse the application for patent made by the lode claimant.

These three propositions are so fundamentally opposed not only to the previous decisions of this court, but to the well recognized understanding of the mining statutes by the mining states in general that they seem revolutionary and if persisted in mean such an unsettling of mining titles as will result in the withdrawal of capital from that business and in the crippling of the industry to an extent that can not be calculated.

The petition goes on to say that the court's

The petition goes on to say that the court's construction of the tunnel section of the mining laws will help to encourage schemes of blackmail and delusive schemes of ulation.

"We have seen already in certain pompous prospectuses some of its fruits. It con-stitutes, in my judgment, a new danger to legitimate industry without opening any real chance for legitimate investment. Still, it is now confirmed as the law of the by the highest authority, and mine owners must meet the fruits it may create for them."

"Because of the obvious and serious

"Because of the obvious and serious menace of the opinion to the mining industry of the United States," the petition for a rehearing is signed by nearly one hundred mine owners and the representatives of a like number of mining companies of Montana, Colorado. Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico Arizona and South Dakota. Among the well known mines represented are the Anac onds. Butte and Boston, Boston and Montana, Cripple Creek, Gold Hill Bonanza, Camp Bird, Creede United, Copper King, Tonopah and Casa Grande. pah and Casa Grande.

John McCullagh to Live in Long Branch. LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 15 .- Former Chief of Police John McCullagh of New York leased the John W. Woolley house, Bath avenue and High street, to-day. He will take possession of his new home within the next month.

NEW PANAMA CANAL PROJECT. Plan by Which, Its Author Says, the Canal Can Be Completed by 1913.

WASHINGTON, April 15.-Two big boxes were delivered at the White House a glay or two before President Roosevelt departed for the West by Col. Edwards, chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department. When opened they were found to contain beautiful models of relief maps of the Panama Canal. President Roosevelt, Cabinet Ministers and other callers examined the maps with great interest, as also have Clairman Shonts, Chief Engineer Waliace

lies in the fact that, whereas ordinarily a These models present in graphic form petition is signed only by the parties speci-fied in a given case, this contains the signa-physical problem at Panama, and this project is deemed so promising that for its consideration President Roosevelt ordered the creation of a board of consulting engineers, composed of the most eminent professional men to be found in the orld. During the coming autumn it is expected the board of engineers will assemble in this city and probably go to the Isthmus to make a thorough investigation and decide upon the plan to be adopted.

The new project is the work of Lindon W. Bates, the eminent hydraulic engineer. which was on Jan. 30 last decided by the Mr. Bates is an American, but most of his work has been done abroad. As a youth he had valuable experience in building mountain railways in the West. He executed an important contract on the Chicago drainage canal. There he invented and built a hydraulic dredge which has revolutionized dredging throughout the world. He built monster dredges for the Mississippi River Commission. The Belgian Government invited him to prepare plans for the enlarged harbor at Antwerp. He carried out important dredging work for the Russian Government on the Volga. He prepared plans for the Indian Government for He carried improving the river at Calcutta, one of the most difficult pieces of engineering in the world. He devised plans for similar work at Adelaide and other ports in Australia for the Australian Government; also for the improvement of the St. Lawrence for the Dominion Government, and many more in various countries.

in various countries.

Last year he visited the Isthmus and made a careful study of the Panama problem. The result is the present project, which is entirely new and differs materially from any previous plan.

The principal feature of Mr. Bates's scheme is the creation of lakes out of the swamps near the termira;s of the canal, which will not only obviate the necessity for most of the excavation in those places always of the most unhealthy character, but will also enable greater speed through the lakes than in the canal banks, reducing the time across the Isthmus from thirteen hours, estimated by a sea level canal, to hours, estimated by a sea level canal, to eight and a half or nine hours. These lakes he proposes to form by the construction of barrages between the hills so as to impound barrages between the fills so as to impound the waters of the Chagres River, which are to be diverted partly toward the Atlantic and partly toward the Pacific. The lakes are to be fitted with spillways to discharge surplus waters, such as floods from the Chagres, into both oceans. Twenty-six miles of the distance across the Isthmus would by this plan be through the lakes. Either two or four locks would be necessary and Mr. Bates figures the canal could be completed by 1913 as against 1915-16 for a sea level canal. The cost of the canal completed would be \$145,000,000, whereas the sea level project will cost \$230,000,000.

ACCIDENT ON THE IOWA.

The Muzzle of an Fight Inch Gun Blown

Off-No One Injured. Washington, April 15.-Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, has telegraphed the following concerning the accident on the battleship Iowa while at target practice yesterday: "After four 8-inch guns had finished practice yesterday aboard the Iown the muzzle of the fifth was blown off. No one was injured. Rounds fired before the accident, 103. Damage occurred on the first fire at this practice, and the 104th round."

round."

The gun was an old one and was used.

The gun was an old one and was used. throughout the Spanish war. The Iowa will probably be ordered North for repairs

HORNER'S

The Standard in quality and style

Summer Furniture

requirements in all the light woods and fashionable finishes, with unequalled choice and values in all lines.

Bedroom Suites in natural oak, natural mahogany, curly birch, maple and white enamelled.

Brass Bedsteads in exclusive designs, made from best materials to insure durability in wear. White Enamelled Bedsteads, with brass trimmings, in large assortment.

Dining Room Furniture in golden oak, weathered oak, cathedral oak, Flemish, Antwerp, &c. Separate department devoted to Mission and Flemish Furniture. Special display of Mission Clocks and the famed Elliot Hall Clocks.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

AZPIROZ'S BODY SALUTED.

Taken on Board the Cruiser Columbia, Which Sails for Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The remains of Señor Azpiroz, late Mexican Ambassador, were taken from Washington to Annapolis to-day. A guard of honor composed of United States marines escorted the casket to the station and placed it on a car of the special train. A number of diplomate from South and Central American countries, the members of the family and the attachés of the Embassy were on the train, Commander Withlow represented the Navy Department, and Third Assistant Secretary epartment, and Inira Assistant f State Pierce the State Department. At Annapolis the party was received by At Annapolis of marines from the

two companies of marines from the Academy. The middles were on dress parade and as the tug Standish carried the coffin to the cruiser Columbia, lying the roadstead, a salute of nineteen minute guns was fired. The same salute was fired from the Columbia immediately there-after. The Columbia sailed at once for Vera Cruz, where on next Saturday the body will be formally turned over to the Mexican authorities.

Cures Grip and

You have tried "Seventy-seven" for Grip and Colds; why not try my other Specifics? -DR. HUMPHREYS.

> No. 1 cures Fevers. No. 9 cures Headaches. No. 10 cures Dyspepsia. No. 13 cures Croup.

No. 14 cures Eczema. No. 15 cures Rheumatism. No. 16 cures Malaria.

No. 27 cures Kidney Diseases. No. 30 cures Bladder Diseases. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. Medical Guide mailed free. Humphreys' Homeo, Medicine Co., Cor, William and John Streets, New York.

No. 20 cures Whooping Cough.

H.O'Neill & Co.

Another Sale of Reliable Black Dress Silks

These Silks are the products of the very best foreign and domestic makers and can be recommended to give entire satisfaction. They are the same qualities that we sold thousands of yards of last week and which we fortunately were able to (quality BLACK DRESS TAFFETA-One yard wide,)

	\$1.50 both Chiffon and Skirt finish, suaranteed to wear.	\$1.25
	\$1.25 { quality BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—One yard wide, } quaranteed to wear. Price	\$1.00
	\$1.15 { quality BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—One yard wide, } guaranteed to wear. Price	89c
	\$1.00 { quality BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—One yard wide, }	79c
	\$1.00 { quality Imported and Domestic PEAU DE CYGNE, PURE DYE TAFFETA, PEAU DE SOIE (extra heavy and reversible), SATIN MERVEILLEUX and LOUISINE—all at, per yard	69c
	85c {Imported and Domestic PEAU DE CYGNE, MES-} SALINE, TAFFETA and LOUISINE—all at, per yard}	59c
	75c {quality guaranteed TAFFETA and SATIN LIBERTY}	49c

75c quality White Taffeta, 1 guaranteed to wear— Special, per yard

A Splendid Offering of Wool Dress Materials

Imported English Sicilians, Pure Wool Panama Cloth, Check Voiles and Pin-Dot Suitings—on Special Tables.

300 (IMPORTED ENGLISH BRADFORD MO-HAIR SICILIAN SUITINGS—A most reliable high grade lustrous fabric, fully 50 inches wide, in black and colors—A good \$1.00 cloth....... ALL WOOL PANAMA CLOTHS-Fine color assortment (this is a real Panama Cloth, not an imi-Pieces (tation) - value \$1.00 per yard..... 43 | ALL WOOL VOILE CHECKS-Imported to PIN-DOT MOHAIR SUITINGS-An excellent Pieces popular Suiting manufactured to retail at \$1.00 per yard

All at

Special at Black Goods Counter 20 A very fine crisp imported Black Veiling-regular price 70c

Important Underpriced Sale of Laces, Flouncings and Nets At Less Than 50 Cents on the Dollar

French, Swiss, German and English Laces in edgings, insertings, galoons, bandings, demi and full flounces and dress nets, in white, cream, ecru, champagne, butter, Arabian and twotoned effects.

All this season's importations and of the best makes - no seconds or inferior goods.

They consist of Net-top Repousse, Net-top Oriental, Point Alencon, Boulede-Neiye, Point Venise. Applique, Chantilly, Wood Fibre Silk, Guipure, Escurial, Cluny. Torchon, Teneriffe and other styles.

Value \$1.75 and \$2.00. DEMI-FLOUNCES - 17 and 21-inch

black Silk Chantilly Demi-Floun-Value \$1.75 and \$2.00. ALL OVERS-18-inch Oriental, Repousse, Boule de Neige, Valenciennes, Point-de-Paris and Cluny All

Value 90c. and \$1.00.

Overs, per yard

DRESS NETS-45 inches wide, black Silk Chantilly Flounces, 95c Value \$2.00.

BRUSSELS NET - 45-inch Silk Brus-

800 Pieces Trimming Laces. All kinds in black, white, cream, ecru, champagne, Arabian and two-toned in edgings, insertings, galoons, bandings and Medallion Guirlands, 2 to 6 inches wide -12c. to 70c. per yard. At 5c., 8c., 10c., 15c. and 25c.

Fine White Goods

Our Easter display of Fine White Goods is most inviting-assortments of the new fabrics larger than heretofore. On Special Sale

India Linon 32 inches wide, 12 yard pieces, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per piece. Value \$1.50 and \$1.75. English Long Cloth 36 inches wide, 12 yard pieces, 89c. and \$1.10 per piece.

Value \$1.10 and \$1.50.

The Celebrated

"Edwin C. Burt"

English Nainsook 36 inches wide, 12 yard pieces, \$1.40 and \$1.75 per piece. Value \$2.50 and \$3.00.

White Irish Linen Suiting 36 inches wide-500 pieces. 25c. and 39c. per yard. Value 39c. and 58c.

SHOE. Edwin C. Burt

New York The New Spring Styles in Shoes and Oxfords FOR WOMEN \$3.50

sizes 11 to 2 \$2.50 FOR CHILDREN

we are Exclusive Agents in New York.

FOR MISSES

The "Jouvin & Cie" Gloves.

of which we are the exclusive selling agents in New York,

are now being shown in all the prevailing colors for spring and summer wear in Glace and Suede Skin.

Also

A full assortment of Silk, Lisle and Mesh Gloves in all colors

Extensive Assortment of Easter Novelties in

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